FRACTIONAL SHOE-DRICES

Make Friday our Banner-Day.

OTT T'S still so cold that you'll appreciate the many warm-lined, heavy-weight, Rubber and leather shoes which we deeply reduce tomorrow to make immediate shelf-room for spring goods.

Broken sizes, as usual, at 7th Street Store onlycomplete lines at all our 3 stores-you're sure to find your size in some kind.

Complete Shoe-Lines

-At all 3 Stores.-

with cork bottoms, per

35c. Bath-room Slippers. 15c. Black Cloth Overgaiters; all sizes; Men's or 16c.

Men's and Women's 25c. and

Bables' Soft or hard sole Boots and Moccasins; 23c.

Women's red, tan or black Kid Boudoir Slippers, with Pon-Pon Bows.... 48c.

Women's best 75c. Storm Rubbers, in all widths and shapes, at...... 50c.

Boys' and Girls' good \$1 stout Kid and Casco Calf School Shoes. 69c.

Men's and Women's regular \$1 fine Cloth Overgaiters, in the stylish gray or 75c.

Women's \$2 Kid and Calf Laced and Button Boots-8 Styles at.. \$1.39

Regular \$2 and \$2.50 Women's Swell Evening Slippers...... \$1.65

Women's and Misses' Fine \$2.50 Hand-welt Kid and Velvet Calf Cork-sole \$1.87

Women's \$4 Patent Ideal Kid nobby Blucher, Laced and Button \$2.65

Men's \$3.50 to \$5 Highest Grade Cordovan, Gun-Metal Calf and Patent Colt Winter Shoes-14 styles \$2.85

BROKEN SIZES. At Seventh Street Only.

50c. and 75c. Rubbers Broken Sizes of Men's, Women's and Children's firstquality Storm and low-cut Rubbers, Foothold; also Girls' warm - lined Alaska Storm Rub-

Men's \$2.50 to \$3.50 Shoes.

Broken Sizes of Men's drill or leather lined Patent Calf, black or Tan Calf and Kid Laced, Button and Con-gress Shoes at....\$1.65

Women's \$2.50 to \$4 Boots.

Broken Sizes of fine hand-made Calf, Kid and Patent leather stylish Laced and But-ton Boots at..... \$1.69

Women's \$1.50 to \$2.50 Shoes. Broken Sizes of warm-lined \$2 Boots and Juliets— also fine \$2 to \$2.50 Kid, Calf and Patent Calf Evening Slippers and Boots \$1.15

Women's \$1 to \$1.50 Shoes.

A tableful of Warm-lined Cloth and Velvet House Slippers. Also Corduroy and Black Broadcloth or Jersey Leg-

29c. Child's Warm Felt Juliets, Slippers, Leggins that have been selling from 50c. to \$1—in broken Sizes.

95c. Broken Sizes of Big Girls' \$2 Half-heel Shoes, Sizes 5 to 7 —Girls' and Boys' \$1.50 Kid, Calf and Patent Colt Shoes, and Boys' \$1.50 Tan or Red Kid Romeo House Slippers.

\$1.27 A tableful of Boys' \$2 Calf and Patent Colt to 2

The "RED ROSE" and "GOLD-BRAND."

Women's \$3 and \$3.50 brand-new Spring Kid and Patent Colt Boots, which — as advertised earlier this week—we were fortunate to secure under price, are going out at a rapid gait at....

Wm. Hahn & Co. 'S Cor. 7th and K Sts. 3 Reliable Shoe Houses.

M.PHILIPSBORN & CQ EXCLUSIVE CLOAK GOO Eleventh St bet F3G

Friday and Saturday

Specials.

\$25.00 for Choice of 4 Handsome Tailored Velvet Suits. Former prices, \$80.00, \$67.50, \$65.00, \$60.00. Colors are black, blue, brown and garnet red. Sizes 36 and 38.

\$14.75 and \$17.75 for Choice of any winter Cloth Suit now in stock, selling formerly to \$50.00. Included are 9 of velvet. All sizes and colors.

\$5.00 and \$7.00 for Tailored Suits from win-In misses' and ladies' sizes. Only 21 in odd sizes. Former prices, \$12.75 to \$25.00. Included in this lot are 6 shirt waist suits suitable for spring wear. We do not alter

\$2.95 for Choice of any Silk or Velvet Waist left in stock selling formerly to \$9.00. Added to this lot are 250 Waists, representing the spring sample lines of two prominent manufacturers. Black, blue, brown and several fancy evening shades.

\$5.00 for All-Wool Men's-wear Cheviot Walking Skirts, in black, blue and brown panne cheviot. Also fancy black and white worsted mixtures. Made with 19 or 31 gores; high kilt and full flaring. Season's price will be \$7.50. All sizes.

\$1.00 for India Linon, Lawn and Union Linen Waists in 15 new styles. Plain white and neat black figures on white ground. Regular values, \$1.25 and \$1.50. All sizes.

\$10.00 for Choice of 100 New Spring Model Rain - Coats in various waterproof fabrics. Colors are tan, Oxford, olive and castor. All sizes. Season's price will be \$18.00.

\$2.95

for choice of any winter coat left in | for Spring stock, formerly to \$12.50.

Many Suitable

\$10.00 for choice of any winter coat left in stock, formerly to

At these prices it is wise to look out for future wants in coats. Our need of room for incoming spring goods creates these final compulsory clearance prices.

The period of depositing stock of the Search Air Line rallway under the Blair-Brand plan of reorganization plan of reorganization plan of reorganization expired in New York yesterday, and it was officially stered as and it was officially stered as and occupation of that a majority of the stock had been deposited as no extension of time for fur-would be made.

The period of depositing stock of the Search Air Line rallway under the Blair-Brand Air the publication of the Monroe doctrine. We take possession of the ustoff the Dominican republic, be to take possession of the wold and unreasonable claims, and thus he determination of the Monroe doctrine. The redderess was delivered by Dr. H. S. Britten to the time determination of the bound and unreasonabl

(Continued from First Page.)

are not infrequently disregarded and vio-lated by the governing authorities. Citi-zens of the United States and of other governments holding these concessions and contracts appeal to their respective governments for active protection and inter-

Except for arbitrary wrong, done or sanctioned by superior authority, to persons or to vested property rights, the United States government, following its traditional usage in such cases, aims to go no further than the mere use of its good offices, a measure which frequently proves ineffective. On the other hand, there are governments which do sometimes take en-ergetic action for the protection of their subjects in the enforcement of merely con-tractual claims, and thereupon American concessionaries, supported by powerful in-fluences, make loud appeal to the United States government in similar cases for similar action. They complain that in the aclar action. They company that in tual posture of affairs their valuable properties are practically confiscated, that American enterprise is paralyzed and that unless they are fully protected, even by the enforcement of their merely contractual rights, it means the abandonment to the subjects of other governments of the interests of American trade and commerce through the sacrifice of their investments by excessive taxes imposed in violation of contract, and by other devices, and the sacrifice of the output of their mines and other industries, and even of their railway and shipping interests, which they have established in connection with the exploitation of their concessions. Thus the attempted solution of the complex problem by the ordinary methods of diplomacy reacts injuriously upon the United States government itself, and in a measure parralyzes the action of the executive in the direction of a sound and consistent policy. The United States government is embar-rassed in its efforts to foster American en-

terprise and the growth of our commerce through the cultivation of friendly relations with Santo Domingo, by the irritating effects on those relations, and the consequent injurious influence upon that commerce, of frequent interventions. As a method of solution of the complicated problem arbitration has become nugatory, inasmuch as, in the condition of its finances, an award against the republic is worthless unless its payment is secured by the pledge of at least some portion of the customs revenues. This pledge is ineffectual without actual delivery over of the custom houses to secure the appropriation of the pledged revenues to the payment of the award. The situation again reacts injuriously upon the relations of the United States with other nations. For when an award and such security are thus obtained, as in the case of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, some foreign govern-ment complains that the award conflicts with its rights, as a creditor, to some por-tion of these revenues under an alleged prior pledge; and still other governments complain that an award in any considerable sum, secured by pledges of the customs revenues is prejudicial to the payment of their equally meritorious claims out of the ordinary revenues; and thus controversies are begotten between the United States and other creditor nations because of the apparent sacrifice of some of their claims, which may be just or may be grossly exaggerated, but which the United States gov-

itor nations. Still further illustrations might easily be furnished by the hopelessness of the pres-ent situation growing out of the social disorders and the bankrupt finances of the Dominican republic, where, for considerable periods during recent years, the bonds of civil society have been practically dis-

ernment cannot inquire into without giving grounds of offense to other friendly cred-

Intervention of Foreign Governments. Under the accepted law of nations foreign exercise this power, and, on account of commercial rivalries, there is a growing tendency on the part of other governments more and more to aid diplomatically in the enforcement of the claims of their subjects. In view of the dilemma in which the government of the United States is thus placed, it must either adhere to its usual attitude of non-intervention in such casesan attitude proper under normal conditions. but one which in this particular kind of case results to the disadvantage of its citizens in comparison with those of other states-or else it must, in order to be consistent in its policy, actively intervene to protect the contracts and concessions of its citizens engaged in agriculture, commerce and transportation in competition with the subjects and citizens of other states. This course would render the United States the nsurer of all the speculative risks of its citizens in the public securities and franhises of Santo Domingo.

Under the plan in the protocol herewith submitted to the Senate, insuring a faithful collection and application of the revenues to the specified objects, we are well assured that this difficult task can be accomplished with the friendly co-operation and good will of all the parties concerned, and to the great relief of the Dominican republic. The conditions in the Dominican republic not only constitute a menace to our relations with other foreign nations, but they also concern the prosperity of the people of the Island, as well as the security of American interests, and they are intimately associated with the interests of the South Atlantic and gulf states, the normal expansion of whose commerce lies in that direction. At one time, and that only a year ago, three revolutions were in progress in the island at the same time.

It is impossible to state with anything like approximate accuracy the present population of the Dominican republic. In the report of the commission appointed by President Grant in 1871, the population was estimated at not over 150,000 souls, but according to the Statesman's yearbook for 1904, the estimated population in 1888 is given as 610,000. The bureau of the American republics considers this the best estimate of the present population of the republic. As shown by the unanimous report of the Grant commission the public debt of the Dominican republic, including claims, was \$1,565,831.591/4. The total revenues were

\$772,684.75¼.

The public indebtedness of the Dominican republic, not including all claims, was on September 12 last, as the Department of State is advised, \$32,280,000; the estimated revenues under Dominican management of custom houses were \$1,850,000; the proposed budget for current administration was \$1,300,000, leaving only \$550,000 to pay foreign and liquidated obligations, and payments on these latter will amount during the ensuing year to \$1,700,000, besides \$900,000 of arrearages of payments overdue, amounting in all to \$2,600,000. It is therefore impossible under existing conditions, which are chronic, and with the estimated yearly revenues of the republic, which during the last decade have averaged approximately \$1,600,000, to defray the ordinary expenses of the government and to meet its obliga-

The Dominican Debt.

The Dominican debt owed to European creditors is about \$22,000,000, and of this sum over \$18,000,000 is more or less formally recognized. The representatives of European governments have several times approached the Secretary of State setting forth the wrongs and intolerable delays to which they have been subjected at the hands of the successive governments of Santo Domingo in the collection of their just claims, and intimating that unless the Dominican government should receive some assistance from the United States in the way of regulating its finances, the creditor governments in Europe would be forced to resort to more effective measures of compulsion to secure the satisfaction of their claims.

If the United States government declines to take action and other foreign governto take action and other foreign govern-ments resort to action to secure payment of their claims the latter would be entitled, according to the decision of The Hague tri-bunal in the Venezuelan cases, to the pref-erential payment of their claims; and this would absorb all the Dominican revenues, and would be a virtual sacrifice of Ameri-can claims and interests in the island. If, moreover, any such action should be taken by them, the only method to enable them by them, the only method to enable them to secure payment of their claims would be to take possession of the custom houses, and, considering the state of the Dominican finances, this would mean a definite and

preposing some feasible alternative in the way of action or else-virtually saying to European governments that they would not be allowed to collect their claims. This would be an unfortunate attitude for the government of the United States to be forced to maintain at present. It cannot with propriety say that it will protect the with propriety say that it will protect its own citizens and interests, on the one hand, and yet on the other hand refuse to allow other governments to protect their citizens and interests.

The actual situation the Dominican republic cannot, perhaps be more forcibly stated than by giving a brief account of the case of the San Domingo Improvement Company.

From 1869 to 1897 the Dominican government issued successive series of bonds, the majority of which were in the hands of European holders. Successive issues bore interest at rates ranging from 2% to 6 per cent, and what with commissions and other deductions and other deductions and other deductions. er deductions and the heavy discount in the market the government probably did not receive over 50 to 75 per cent of their nominal value. Other portions of the debt were created by loans, for which the government received only one-half of the amount it was nominally to repay, and these obligations bore interest at the rate of 1 to 2 companies.

these obligations bore interest at the rate of 1 to 2 per cent a month on their face, some of them compounded monthly.

The improvidence of the government in its financial management was due to its weakness, to its impaired credit and to its pecuniary needs, occasioned by frequent insurrections and revolutionary changes and by its inability to collect its revenues.

The San Domingo Improvement Co. In 1888 the government, in order to secure the payment of an issue of bonds, placed the custom houses and the collection of its customs duties, which are substantially the only revenues of the republic, in the hands of the Westendorps, bankers of Amsterdam, Holland. But the na-tional debt continued to grow and the gov-ernment finally intrusted the collection of its revenues to an American corporation, the San Domingo Improvement Company, which was to take over the bonds of the

Westendorps.

The Dominican government finally became dissatisfied with this arrangement, and, in 1901, ousted the improvement company from its custom houses and company from its custom houses and took into its own hands the collection of its revenues. The company thereupon appealed to the United States government to maintain them in their position, but their request was refused. The Dominican government then sent its minister of foreign affairs to Washington to negotiate a settlement. He admitted that the improvement company had equities which improvement company had equities which ought not to be disregarded, and the Department of State suggested that the Do-minican government and the improvement company should effect, by private negotiation, a satisfactory settlement between them. They accordingly entered into an arrangement for a settlement, which was mutually satisfactory to the parties. A similar arrangement was likewise made between the Dominican gov-ernment and the European bondholders. The latter arrangement was carried into execution by the Dominican government and payments made toward the liquida-tion of the bonds held by the European holders. The Dominican congress refused to ratify the similar arrangements made with the improvement company, and the government refused to provide for the payment of the American claimants. In this state of the case it was evident that a continuance of this treatment of the American creditors, and its repetition in other cases, would, if allowed to run its course, result in handing over the island to European creditors, and in time would ripen into serious controversies between the United States and other governments, unless the United States should deliberately and finally abandon its interests in

the island.

The improvement company and its allied companies held, besides bonds, certain banking and railway interests in the island. The Dominican government, desirous to own and possess these properties, agreed with the companies that the value of their bonds and properties was \$4,500,000, and they submitted to arbitration the question governments are within their right, if they should be paid, and the security that should choose to exercise it, when they actively intervene in support of the contractual peals, and the security that should be given. The Hon. George Gray, judge of the United States circuit court of appeals, and the Hon. Manuel de J. Galvan, both named by the Dominican republic, and the Hon. John G. Carlisle, named by the United States, were the arbitrators and rendered their award on July 14, 1904. By its terms the Dominican government was to pay the above mentioned sum of \$4,500,000, with 4 per cent interest per amnum, in reactily installments of \$27,700 and during monthly installments of \$37,500 each during two years, and of \$41,666.66 each month thereafter, beginning with the month of September, 1904, said award to be secured by the customs revenues and port dues of all the ports on the northern cost of Santo Domingo. The award further provides for the appointment of a financial agent of the United States, who was authorized in case of failure during any month to receive the sum then due, to enter into possession of the custom house at Puerto Plata in the first instance and assume charge of the collection of customs duties and port dues and to fix and determine these duties and dues and secure their payment; in case the sums collected at Puerto Plata should at any time be insufficient for the payment of the amounts due under the award, or in case of any other manifest necessity, or in case the Dominican government should so request, the financial agent of the United States was authorized to have and exercise at any and all of the other ports above described all the rights and powers vested in him by the award in respect of Puerto

Plata.
Under the award the financial agent could only apply the revenues collected toward its payment after he had first paid the expenses of collection and certain other obligations styled "apardos," which constituted prior charges on the revenues assigned. These prior charges are specified in the award. The Dominican government defaulted in their payments; and in virtue of the award and the authority conferred by the Dominican government, and at its request, possession was delivered of the custom house of Puerto Plata to the fiscal agent appointed by the United States to collect the revenues assigned by the ar-bitrators for the payment of the award; and in virtue of the same authority pos-session of the custom house of Monti Cristi has also been handed over. I submit herewith a report of Mr. John B. Moore, agent of the United States in this case, and a copy of the award of the arbitrators.

Demands of European Claimants. During the past two years the European claimants, except the English, whose interests were embraced in those of the American companies, have, with the support of their respective governments, been growing more and more importunate in pressing their unsatisfied demands. The French and the Belgians, in 1901, had entered into a contract with the Dominican government, but, after a few payments were made on account, it fell into neglect. Other governments also obliged the Do-minican government to enter into arrange-ments of various kinds by which the revenues of the republic were in large part se-questrated, and under one of the agree ments, which was concluded with Italy in 1903, the minister of that government was empowered directly to collect from the importers and exporters that portion of the customs revenues assigned to him as se-curity. As the result of chronic disorders, attended with a constant increase of debt, the state of things in Santo Domingo has become hopeless, unless the United States or some other strong government shall interpose to bring order out of the chaos. The custom houses, with the exception of the two in the possession of the financial agent appointed by the United States, have agent appointed by the United States, have become unproductive for the discharge of indebtedness, except as to persons making emergency loans to the government or to its enemies for the purpose of carrying on political contests by force. They have, in fact, become the nuclei of the various revolutions. The first effort of revolutionists is to take possession of a custom house so as to obtain funds, which are then disposed of at the absolute discretion of those who are collecting them. The chronic disorders pre-

terests of Americans holding property in that country. Constant complaints have been received of the injuries and inconveniences to which they have been subjected. As an evidence of the increasing aggra-vation of conditions, the fact may be men-tioned that about a year ago the American railway, which had previously been exempt from such attacks, was seized, its tracks torn up, and a station destroyed by revo-

vailing in Santo Domingo have moreover become exceedingly dangerous to the in-

A Clean Sweep of Two-Thirds of Our Stock.

HE necessity for clearance is evident. Extensive improvements most be made in our building. Ceilings to be torn out and laid with water pipes—a new elevator is to be installed changes must be made in the boilers. It will be dusty, damaging work to stock and will require a great deal of room for the workmen. We must close out goods, and with that end in view have reduced everything in the house, except a few lines of specialty furniture that we're bound by contract not to reduce.

10% to 50% savings on anything you'll need for the house. These are but sample values for tomorrow's sale—other lists of

reductions are posted in the various departments.

FURNITURE.

Three Hall Clocks, in weathered oak, made according to the "Crafts" idea of designing. Regular \$37 values; to= \$19.00

One \$65 Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, polished mahogany frames, coverings of cut velour. To \$37.50

DRAPERIES.

6 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains. Were \$4.00; to \$2.50

8 pairs of Irish Point Lace Cur= tains. Were \$5.00; to \$2.75

25 yds. of Tapestry. \$1.00 Was \$2.50 yd.; to close = \$1.00

FLOOR COVERING REDUCTIONS.

Velvet Carpets, 5 patterns, in quantities from 10 to 40 yds. Regular \$1.10 value; for = = = = 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

French Axminster Carpets, 2 patterns, slightly soiled, sufficient for a room. Regular \$1.85 value; for = = = = 79c.

Royal Wilton Plush Carpet, 5 patterns, very choice, suitable for Parlor, Dining Room and Library, in quantities from 20 to 40 yds. to a pattern. Regular value, \$1.75 yd.; now = = = 97½c.

25 rolls Fancy Japanese Matting, in grades that sold from 75c. to \$1.00 yd. Now 32 1/2c.

15 Smyrna Rugs, size 30 in.x 40 in. Regular \$2.50 value; special = = = = 95c.

Size 36 in.x36 in. Reg = \$1.12

Size 7 ft. 6 in.x10 ft. 6 in. Regular \$27.50 value; \$15.50 special = = = = = \$15.50

W. B. MOSES & SONS, F St., Cor. 11th.

while they are actually drifting into a condition of permanent anarchy, in which case we must permit some other government to adopt its own measures in order to safeguard its own interests, or else we must ourselves take seasonable and appro-

would be placed under the protection of the United States government. The request was refused. Again in January, 1904, its minister of foreign affairs visited Washington and besought the help of the United States government to enable it to escape from its financial and social disorders. Compliance with this request was again de-clined, for this government has been most reluctant to interfere in any way, and has finally concluded to take action only because it has become evident that failure to do so may result in a situation fraught with

In 1903 a representative of a foreign gov ernment proposed to the United States the joint fiscal control of the Dominican re-public by certain creditor nations, and that he latter should take charge of the cusom houses and revenues and give to the age and apply the residue to the payment atably of claims of foreign creditors.

The United States government declined to approve or to enter into such an arrange-ment. But it has now become evident that decided action of some kind cannot be much longer delayed. In view of our past experience and our knowledge of the actual situation of the Dominican republic, a definite refusal of the United States government to take any effective action looking to the relief of the Dominican republic and to the discharge of its own duty under the Monroe doctrine can only be considered as an acquiescence in some such action by an-

other government. The most wise measure of international statesmanship, the Platt amendment, has provided a method for preventing such dif-ficulties from arising in the new republic of Cuba. In accordance with the terms of this amendment the republic of Cuba cannot issue any bonds which can be collected from Cuba, save as a matter of grace, unless with the consent of the United States, which is at liberty at all times to take measures to prevent the violation of the letter and spirit of the Platt amendment. If a similar plan could now be entered upon by the Dominican republic it would undoubtedly be of great advantage to them and to all other peoples, for under such an arrangement no larger debt would be in-curred than could be honestly paid, and those who took debts not thus authorized would, by the mere fact of taking them, put themselves in the category of specula-tors or gamblers, who deserved no consideration and who would be permitted to re-ceive none; so that the honest creditor would on the one hand be safe, while on the other hand the republic would be safeguarded against molestation in the interest of mere speculators.

An Alternative Presented.

But no such plan at present exists, and under existing circumstances, when the condition of affairs becomes such as it has become in Santo Domingo, either we must submit to the likelihood of infringement of the Monroe doctrine or we must ourselves agree to some such arrangement as that herewith submitted to the Senate. In this case, fortunately, the prudent and far-seeing statesmanship of the Dominican government has relieved us of all trouble. At their request we have entered into the agreement herewith submitted. Under it rnment has relieved us of all trouble. the custom houses will be administered peacefully, honestly and economically, 45 per cent of the proceeds being turned over to the Dominican government and the re-mainder being used by the United States to pay what proportion of the debts it is possible to pay on an equitable basis. The republic will be secured against over-seas aggression. This in reality entails no new obligation upon us, for the Monroe doctrine means precisely such a guarantee on our

no step of any kind has been taken by the administration under the terms of the protocol which is herewith submitted.

The republic of Santo Domingo has by this protocol wisely and patriotically accepted the responsibilities as well as the privileges of liberty, and is showing with evident good faith its purpose to pay all that its resources will permit of its obligations. More than this it cannot do, and when it has done this we should not permit it to be molested. We on our part are simply performing in peaceful manner, not only with the cordial acquiescence, but in accordance with the earnest request of the tocol which is herewith submitted. accordance with the earnest request of the government concerned, part of that international duty which is necessarily involved in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine. We

priate action.

Again and again has the Dominican government invoked on its own behalf the aid of the United States. It has repeatedly settlement of international difficulties gradually displace those of a warlike

We can point with just pride to what we have done in Cuba as a guaranty of our good faith. We stayed in Cuba only so long as to start her aright on the road to self-government, which she has since trod with such marked and distinguished success; and upon leaving the island we exacted no conditions save such as would prevent her from ever becoming the prey of the stranger. Our purpose in Santo Domingo is as beneficent. The good that this country got from its action in Cuba was indirect rather than direct. So it is as regards Santo Domingo. The chief material advantage that will come from the action proposed to be taken will be to Santo Domingo itself and to Santo Domingo's creditors. The advantages that will come to the United States will be indirect, come to the United States will be indirect, but nevertheless great, for it is supremely to our interest that all the communities immediately south of us should be or become prosperous and stable, and therefore not merely in name but in fact independent and self-governing.

I call attention to the urgent need of prompt action on this matter. We now have a great opportunity to secure peace and stability in the island, without friction or bloodshed, by acting in accordance with the cordial invitation of the governmental

the cordial invitation of the governmental authorities themselves. It will be unfortunate from every standpoint if we fail to grasp this opportunity; for such failure will probably mean increasing revolution-ary violence in Santo Domingo, and very possibly embarrassing foreign complications in addition. This protocol affords a prac-tical test of the efficiency of the United States government in maintaining the Mon-

roe doctrine. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The White House, February 15, 1905. The Protocol.

The President: The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmis sion to the Senate, to receive the advice and consent of that body to its ratification, should his judgment approve thereof, a protocol of an agreement between the United States and the Dominican Republic, signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Santo Domingo City on February 4, 1905, providing for the collection and dis-bursement by the United States of the customs revenues of the Dominican Republic. Respectfully submitted, JOHN HAY. Department of State, Washington, February 15. 1905.

Whereas the Dominican government, in view of the debts which burden the republic, the imminent peril and urgent menace of intervention on the part of nations whose citizens have claims already established or to be established, finding itself, as it does, unable peremptorily to fulfil its obligations on account of the condition to which political disturbances and other causes have brought the treasury, the re-sult being that-these obligations are falling due without its having been possible to pay them, or even the interest thereon, desires to reach an arrangement with all its creditors and the government itself succeed in assuring the regular receipt of revenues sufficient for the payment of its internal administration and the maintenance of its administrative autonomy without any interruption by the exigencies of foreign creditors or by internal political disturbances. and, Whereas, the government of the United

The protocol is as follows:

States of America, viewing any attempt on the part of the governments outside of this hemisphere to oppress or control the destiny of the Dominican republic as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States, is, in compliance with the request of the Dominican government, disposed to lend its assistance to-ward effecting a satisfactory arrangement with all the creditors of the Dominican government, agreeing to respect the com-plete territorial integrity of the Dominican

The Dominican government represented by the secretary of state of foreign re-lations, Citizen Juan Francisco Sanchez, and the secretary of state of finance and commerce, Citizen Federico Velasquez, and the United States government represented by its minister resident, Thomas C. Dawson, have agreed and covenanted as follows: Article First: The United States govern ment agrees to attempt the adjustment of all the obligations of the Dominican government, foreign as well as domestic: the adjustment of the payment and of the condi-tions of amortization; the consideration of

may understand that this international duty will be performed by us within our own sphere, in the interest not merely of ourselves, but of all other nations, and other charge of all custom house receipts.

These employes shall be subject to the These employes shall be subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Do-

minican republic.

The Dominican government may appoint in each of the custom houses an officer for se of making an inspection on be half of Dominican interests.

Article third: Out of the revenues which

shall be collected in all the custom houses of the republic, the government of the United States shall deliver to the Domini-can government a sum, which shall not be less than 45 per cent of the total amount collected, for the purpose of meeting the needs of the public service, and which the Dominican government shall receive in monthly payments from the date of the taking possession of the custom houses by the officials of the United States, divided into four installments in the following

Forty-five per cent of the total sum collected monthly in periods ending on the 8th, 15th, 22d and the last day of each

Article fourth: The government of the United States will apply the 55 per cent which it retains toward the payment of A. The employes of all the custom houses. B. The interest, amortization and installments of the Dominican debt, foreign and domestic, in accordance with what is hereinbefore provided, according as it shall be fixed and liquidated.

at the end of each fiscal year shall be de-livered to the government of the Dominican republic, or shall be devoted to the payment of its debts, if it shall so determine.

Article 5. The collectors in the custom houses shall send monthly to the contaduria general and the Department of the Treasury statements of the corresponding income and outgo, and annually a general statement, which shall embrace the total of what has been collected and paid out. Article sixth: Any reform of the system of duties and taxes shall be made in agree-

ment with the President of the United States, and therefore the present tariff and port dues may not be reduced except with his consent, as long as the whole of the debt, which the government of the United States takes charge of, shall not have been completely paid, with the exception of the export duties upon national products which the Dominican government remains authorized to abolish or reduce immediately, but not to increase said export duties or its public debt without the consent of the President of the United States. Article seventh: The government of the United States at the request of the Domini-

can republican shall grant the latter such other assistance as the former may deem proper to restore the credit, preserve the order, increase the efficiency of the civil administration and advance the material progress and welfare of the Dominican republic.

Article 8. This agreement shall continue in force during the time required for the amortization of the debt of which the government of the United States takes charge Article 9. This agreement shall take effect after its approval by the United States Senate and the congress of the Dominican republic.

Done in four originals, two being in the

Spanish language, and two in the English and the representatives of the high con-Santo Domingo, February 7, 1905.

THOMAS C. DAWSON,
JUAN FCO. SANCHEZ.

FEDRI VELASQUEZ.

Sunday School Officials Entertained. The officers, teachers and others interested in the Fifth Congregational Sunday school met at the home of Mrs. E. D. Farnham, 700 10th street northeast last evening. A business session was conducted by the new superintendent, Mr. Chas. F. Cum-mins. The was followed by a social hour. when the St. Valentine spirit was promi-nent, and all engaged in a "wild goose chase," writing character sketches and par-taking of Vermont maple sugar served on snow. Music was rendered by the Misses Stratton and Van de Bogert.

Among those present were Rev. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Roy Tremain, Mr. C. B. Entrikin, Mr. Howard Entrikin, Miss Lula Gray, Dr. Whitney, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Gray, Dr. Whitney, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Whitton, Mr. Farnham, the Misses Walton, Miss Burbanks and Miss Brown. The cabinet meeting is a regular monthly feature of the Sunday school work.

Douglass Day Exercises at Giddings. The parents and friends of the children of Giddings School assembled in the hall to Giddings School assembled in the hall to witness the exercises commemorative of Douglass day. Two interesting features were a drama entitled "The Douglass Club" and a poem, "Out of the Past," written by the principal, Mrs. L. A. Smith.

The address was delivered by Dr. H. S. Smith, who prefaced his remarks by saying that if the pupils but carried out the idea embodied in the drama much good might be accomplished toward uplifting the race.